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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
 DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

NML CAPITAL, LTD.,

Plaintiff,

v.

THE REPUBLIC OF ARGENTINA,

Defendant.

CASE NO.: 2:14-cv-00492-JAD-VCF

**NML CAPITAL, LTD.'S RESPONSE TO  
 NON-PARTY MF CORPORATE  
 SERVICES (NEVADA) LIMITED'S  
 MOTION FOR CLARIFICATION WITH  
 RESPECT TO MARCH 16 ORDER**

Plaintiff NML Capital, Ltd. ("NML"), by and through its attorneys of record, Brownstein Hyatt Farber Schreck, LLP and Dechert LLP, hereby responds to "Non-Party MF Corporate Services (Nevada) Limited Motion For Clarification With Respect To March 16 Order" (Dkt. #108) (the "Motion"). This Response is based upon the following Memorandum of Points and Authorities, all other pleadings, papers, and documents on file with the Court in this action, such further documentary evidence as the Court deems appropriate, and any argument this Court chooses to consider.

**MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES**

**I. INTRODUCTION**

In light of the extensive briefing completed by both parties, and the Court's in-depth twenty-seven page Order filed on March 16, 2015 (Dkt. #101) (the "Order"), non-party M.F. Nevada Corporate Services (Nevada) Limited's ("MF Nevada") Motion brings to mind the quote from famed baseball legend Yogi Berra: "It's like déjà vu, all over again." Notwithstanding the clarity and comprehensiveness of the Court's Order, MF Nevada claims that the Order is "ambiguous in a number of respects" and should be clarified. (*See* Motion at 7:19; 13:2-7.) While it may appear, at first blush, to be relatively innocuous from the Court's perspective, MF Nevada's Motion is legally and factually without merit. MF Nevada already had its turn at the plate, and it struck out.

Furthermore, the relief requested by MF Nevada cannot be divorced from the current procedural state of the case. Concurrent with the filing of its Motion, MF Nevada filed an objection (Dkt. #107) (the "MF Objection") to the Court's Order, thereby enabling the Honorable District Judge Richard Boulware to "affirm, reverse, or modify, in whole or in part" the Court's Order, if he finds that the Order "is clearly erroneous or contrary to law". *See* Local Rule IB 3-1. As set forth herein, MF Nevada raised, or could have raised, in its Objection all of the points it seeks clarification on from this Court. Judge Boulware should be permitted to review the MF Objection and related briefs, and issue an order when his review is completed. If Judge Boulware believes that any portion of the Court's Order should be reversed or modified, he can certainly say so in his decision.

Moreover, permitting MF Nevada to obtain clarification from the Court while the MF Objection is pending may unnecessarily create a procedural quagmire. For instance, if the Court clarifies any of its Order, will MF Nevada then be permitted to amend its Objection? And, if the Court clarifies any of its Order, will NML be permitted to file its own objection, subjecting Judge Boulware to dueling objections over the same subpoena? Unless the Court summarily denies MF Nevada's Motion, will the pendency of the Motion delay the resolution of the MF Objection? Simply put, nothing in MF Nevada's Motion warrants muddling the record in this

1 case.

2 In sum, it is apparent that MF Nevada disagrees with the Court's Order. The law  
3 provides a remedy to a party, such as MF Nevada, who believes it has been aggrieved by a  
4 magistrate judge's ruling. MF Nevada exercised that remedy when it filed its Objection.  
5 Without more, much more, MF Nevada has no basis to continue to complain to this Court. MF  
6 Nevada's Motion should be denied.

## 7 **II. FACTUAL AND PROCEDURAL BACKGROUND<sup>1</sup>**

8 As the Court is well aware, in an attempt to satisfy its more than \$1.7 billion in judgments  
9 against the Republic of Argentina, NML has actively sought to trace funds that appear to have  
10 been misappropriated and embezzled by Lázaro Báez—an Argentine national tied to the current  
11 President of Argentina and her late husband and predecessor. Báez is currently under  
12 investigation in Argentina for embezzling at least \$65 million of misappropriated state funds  
13 through a web of shell corporations—including "some 150 businesses in the US state of Nevada,  
14 all with the same Las Vegas address and all of them using the business Aldyne Ltd in the  
15 Seychelles as its manager."<sup>2</sup> Among these shell corporations are 123 Nevada entities linked to  
16 Báez by Argentine prosecutors (the "Báez Entities"), which NML subpoenaed in August 2013.

17 Following extensive motion practice, the Court compelled the Báez Entities to provide the  
18 information sought by NML through those subpoenas. *See NML Capital Ltd. v. Republic of*  
19 *Argentina*, 2014 WL 3898021, at \*\*12-13 (D. Nev. Aug. 11, 2014). In the same decision, the  
20 Court found that Mossack Fonseca & Co. ("Mossack Fonseca")—a Panamanian law firm  
21 notorious for its alleged role in assisting kleptocrats and other scofflaws in channeling funds to  
22 international tax havens—played an integral role in the establishment of the Báez Entities. *Id.* at  
23 \*5.

24 Motivated by the Báez Entities' intransigence in complying with NML's subpoenas, on or

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25  
26 <sup>1</sup> In the interest of brevity, NML briefly addresses the background relevant to the Motion and incorporates  
27 by reference into this Response the facts, arguments, and evidence presented in its submissions in support of its  
28 response to MF Nevada's motion to quash and/or for protective order (Dkt. #59), its cross motion to compel (Dkt.  
#60), and its reply in support of cross motion (Dkt. #66).

<sup>2</sup> Campagnoli Report (Exhibit M to NML Mot. to Compel Val de Loire (Case No. 2:14-cv-01573; Dkt. #8-  
13)).

1 about June 20, 2014, NML served a subpoena on Mossack Fonseca seeking, among other things,  
 2 information about asset flows in connection with Báez's embezzlement scheme (the "Mossack  
 3 Subpoena"). More specifically, in addition to seeking to depose a Rule 30(b)(6) witness, the  
 4 Mossack Subpoena seeks information relating to the formation and operation of the Báez Entities,  
 5 the transfer of funds into or out of those entities, and the true nature of the relationship between  
 6 Mossack Fonseca and MF Nevada. Because Mossack Fonseca maintains no officially  
 7 acknowledged branch office in Nevada, NML served MF Nevada as Mossack Fonseca's agent.

8 As was apparent to NML at the time it served the Mossack Subpoena—and as  
 9 subsequently confirmed by the deposition testimony of MF Nevada's only employee—MF  
 10 Nevada is an alter ego of Mossack Fonseca. Consequently, MF Nevada's jurisdictional contacts  
 11 with Nevada are attributable to Mossack Fonseca, and NML's service of the Mossack Subpoena  
 12 on MF Nevada constituted effective service on Mossack Fonseca. Indeed, Mossack Fonseca  
 13 holds itself out to the world as having an office in Nevada, and actively markets the services it  
 14 can provide to its clients through that office—in particular, its ability to create and maintain  
 15 Nevada LLCs.<sup>3</sup> Mossack Fonseca touts the presence of its "skilled personnel" in Nevada, which  
 16 Ms. Amunategui testified at her deposition was a reference to her.<sup>4</sup>

17 Following exhaustive briefing from MF Nevada and NML concerning the Mossack  
 18 Subpoena, on March 16, 2015, the Court entered its Order, finding, among other things, that MF  
 19 Nevada is the alter ego and/or agent of Mossack Fonseca, that exercising jurisdiction over  
 20 Mossack Fonseca is appropriate, and that the Court can compel Mossack Fonseca to comply with  
 21 the subpoena served on MF Nevada. (*See generally*, Order.) In its Order, the Court also  
 22 expressly addressed MF Nevada's complaints that the Mossack Subpoena is overly broad (*Id.* at  
 23 24:20-29), subjects MF Nevada to considerable expenses and attorneys' fees (*Id.* at 25:10-14),  
 24 unduly burdens MF Nevada because of the "universe of documents NML" requested (*Id.* at  
 25 25:14-19), and interferes with MF Nevada's "privacy interests" (*Id.* at 26:1-15).

26 <sup>3</sup> See Mossack Fonseca Marketing Literature, at p. 24 "Shelf Company Reservation" (Exhibit C to NML  
 27 Reply in Supp. of Mot. to Compel MF Nevada (Dkt. #66-4)); *see also* Mossack Fonseca webpage "Nevada, USA"  
 (Exhibit L to NML Mot. to Compel MF Nevada (Dkt. #59-14)).

28 <sup>4</sup> See Mossack Fonseca webpage "Nevada, USA" (Exhibit L to NML Mot. to Compel MF Nevada (Dkt.  
 #59-14)); *see also* Amunategui Dep. at 116:2-15 (Exhibit C to MF Nevada Resp./Reply (Dkt. #90-1)).

After considering MF Nevada's objections, the Court excluded fourteen entities from the Mossack Subpoena, repeated that NML has offered to mitigate the reasonable costs incurred to comply with the Mossack Subpoena, and rejected MF Nevada's remaining objections. (*Id.* at 23-26.) Accordingly, the Court's Order granted in part and denied in part MF Nevada's motion to quash (Dkt. #14), and granted in part and denied in part NML's cross motion to compel (Dkt. #60).

On March 30, 2015, Mossack Fonseca filed a motion to intervene (Dkt. #106). NML filed a notice of non-opposition (Dkt. #113) to that motion. On March 30, 2015, MF Nevada and Ms. Amunategui filed the MF Objection (Dkt. #107), and MF Nevada, alone, filed the Motion. As of the filing of this Response, the Court has not ruled on Mossack Fonseca's motion to intervene, and the parties have not completed briefing on the MF Objection.

### III. DISCUSSION

In its Motion, MF Nevada requests clarification of the Court's Order, pursuant to a strained collective reading of Fed. R. Civ. P. 59(e), Fed. R. Civ. P. 60(b), and Fed. R. Civ. P. 52(b). Nothing in these rules expressly permits MF Nevada to request that this Court clarify its Order, while the Order is the subject of the MF Objection. For this reason alone, the Court should deny the Motion.

Additionally, as noted in Section I, *supra*, MF Nevada's Motion is improvident and a waste of time because the points that MF Nevada seeks clarification on were raised, or could have been raised, in the MF Objection. Although it provides somewhat of a moving target, MF Nevada appears to raise three points that it believes should be clarified by the Court: (1) that "NML must look to Mossack Fonseca for further information and not MF Nevada" (*see* Motion at 13:3-4); (2) that the Court's Order "is without prejudice to any objections raised by Mossack Fonseca or MF Nevada and not addressed in the Order" (*Id.* at 13:4-5); and (3) that the Court "needs to contemplate resolution of Mossack Fonseca's and/or MF Nevada's concerns about burdens that are not financial in nature" (*Id.* at 13:6-8). NML briefly addresses each in turn.

With respect to its first point, MF Nevada tells the Court that "[i]t has no access to documents in the possession of or under the control of Mossack Fonseca" and therefore, should

1 not be compelled to comply with the Mossack Subpoena. (*See* Motion at 9:14-16.) MF Nevada  
2 also attempts to disclaim responsibility for the Court's Order by stating that "no further  
3 obligations or discovery is needed from MF Nevada in light of Mossack Fonseca's involvement in  
4 the case." (*Id.* at 10:8-10.) MF Nevada's arguments are misplaced.

5 At the core of the Court's Order is its finding that Mossack Fonseca's "domination" of MF  
6 Nevada "extinguishes [MF Nevada's] corporate separateness" and "requires the court to treat [MF  
7 Nevada] as what it is in reality: Mossack Fonseca & Co." (*See* Order at 22:9.) MF Nevada's  
8 Objection challenges this finding (along with other findings), placing the interconnectedness  
9 between MF Nevada and Mossack Fonseca squarely before Judge Boulware. (*See e.g.*, MF  
10 Objection at 21-24.) (claiming that the Court's findings that MF Nevada was Mossack Fonseca's  
11 agent and/or alter ego were clearly erroneous). Any ruling by the Court now that MF Nevada can  
12 distance itself from Mossack Fonseca and effectively wash its hands of the Court's Order would  
13 not result in a clarification of the Order; rather, it would turn the Order on its head.

14 Likewise, Mossack Fonseca has not yet been granted leave by the Court to intervene.  
15 While NML accepts as true MF Nevada's representation that Mossack Fonseca "has assured MF  
16 Nevada that it intends to comply with the Subpoena, consistent with its obligations to its clients  
17 and applicable law" (*see* Motion at 9:25-26), NML is justifiably skeptical that Mossack Fonseca,  
18 a law firm notorious for "incorporating shell companies and laundering money" (*see* Order at  
19 3:20-21), intends to act with transparent cooperativeness and will respect the rulings of this Court.  
20 Thus, MF Nevada's arguments about Mossack Fonseca's involvement and willingness to comply  
21 with the Mossack Subpoena are, at best, premature.

22 As to MF Nevada's second and third points, MF Nevada and Mossack Fonseca were given  
23 ample opportunity, both in the objections to the Mossack Subpoena (*see* Exhibit H to MF  
24 Nevada's motion to quash (Dkt. #14))<sup>5</sup> and in the briefs that followed, to present any objections to

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26 <sup>5</sup> To the extent that any objections to the Mossack Subpoena were not timely raised by MF Nevada and/or  
27 Mossack Fonseca, those objections are deemed waived. *See Widevoice Communs. v. Qwest Communs. Co.*, 2012  
28 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 58248, at \*7 (D. Nev. Apr. 26, 2012) ("Absent unusual circumstances, '[a] nonparty's failure to  
timely make objections to a Rule 45 subpoena duces tecum generally requires the court to find that any objections  
have been waived.") (quoting *Moon v. SCP Pool Corp.*, 232 F.R.D. 633, 636 (C.D. Cal. 2005) (citing *In re DG  
Acquisition Corp.*, 151 F.3d 75, 81 (2nd Cir. 1998)). The circumstances here do not constitute "unusual

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the Mossack Subpoena that they deemed appropriate. As set forth in Section II, *supra*, the Court considered and then disposed of all of the objections that were presented to the Court. Indeed, MF Nevada devotes a section of the MF Objection to taking umbrage with the Court's ruling on its objections. (*See e.g.*, MF Objection at 14:24-26) ("However, under the Federal Rules and applicable precedent, the cost of responding is not the only burden or harm to MF Nevada that NML and the Court must prevent.") (*Id.* at 16:1-3) ("Among the burdens that the Magistrate Judge did not address and that cannot possibly be prevented by NML's reimbursing expenses are the harm to Mossack Fonseca's clients and the corresponding impact on MF Nevada."). Simply because the Court did not spend pages and pages in its Order detailing each and every objection made by MF Nevada does not mean that the Court failed to consider all of MF Nevada's objections.

In short, MF Nevada's Motion is simply a reiteration and rehashing of the same arguments it has already presented to the Court and now to Judge Boulware. MF Nevada offers no new evidence or case law that would justify this Court clarifying or modifying anything in its Order. Apparently, MF Nevada hopes that by repeatedly insisting that the Court's Order was erroneous or ambiguous, the Court will simply concede that it got it wrong. Of course, no such concession is necessary; the Court got it right the first time. To the extent MF Nevada disagrees, it can, and should, pursue its Objection.

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circumstances". Thus, even if Mossack Fonseca is permitted to intervene, it does not get a second opportunity to voice new objections to the Mossack Subpoena.



1 **IV. CONCLUSION**

2 For the above and foregoing reasons, NML respectfully requests that the Court deny MF  
3 Nevada's Motion.

4 DATED this 16th day of April 2015.

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**CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

Pursuant to Fed.R.Civ.P.5(b), I certify that I am an employee of BROWNSTEIN HYATT FARBER SCHRECK, LLP, and that the foregoing **NML CAPITAL, LTD.'S RESPONSE TO NON-PARTY MF CORPORATE SERVICES (NEVADA) LIMITED'S MOTION FOR CLARIFICATION WITH RESPECT TO MARCH 16 ORDER** was served via electronic service to all electronic registered CM/ECF users in this matter, and via U.S. Mail, postage prepaid, on the date and to the address shown below:

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DATED this 16<sup>th</sup> day of April, 2015.

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